VISION IAS
R N 29 SEP 2017 NO. 03
RECEIVED

VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 872)

Name of Candidate	Abhinav Choudhary		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG	Registration Number	11916
Center	ORN	Date	29 Sept. 2017

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

75, 3rd Floor, Old Rajinder Nagar Market, Near Axis Bank, New Delhi – 110060
103, 1st Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi – 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. The "Outcome Budget" reflects the endeavour of the Government to convert "Outlays" into "Outcomes". Explain. Also, discuss why the potential of outcome budgeting remains untapped in the Indian context.

"आउटकम बजट" वस्तुतः "आउटलेज़" (परिव्यय) को "आउटकम" (परिणाम) में बदलने के लिए सरकार के प्रयास को दर्शाता है। व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही चर्चा कीजिए कि आउटकम बजटिंग की क्षमता भारतीय संदर्भ में क्यों अप्रयुक्त बनी हुई है?

The union government recently in the 2017-18 budget presented a consolidated outcome budget. The statement put forward the targets government seeks to achieve through various schemes.

Thus the outcome budget statement reflect the endeavour of the government to convert 'outlays' into 'outcomes' as -

① It would ensure better accountability of various departments and ministries for targets to be achieved.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② It would shift focus from big budget outlays and expenditure incurred to outcomes achieved.

③ It would ensure transparency in government initiatives.

④ It would induce greater public interest and participation in government programs

The potential of outcome budgeting remains untapped in the Indian context as-

① Unrealistic and lofty targets set without detailed planning.

② Top-down approach and centralised command control structure has inherent inefficiencies.

③ Lack of financial planning to achieve the outcomes.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Absence of people's participation in formulation of schemes.

(5) One size fits all approach that makes schemes useless and ineffective in some areas

Way forward

There is a need to ensure effective and meaningful decentralisation of power and a people's plan approach to better reflect regional priorities.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. What is agroforestry? Discuss its potential in making agriculture sustainable and viable. In this context, discuss the salient features of National Agroforestry Policy.

कृषि वानिकी क्या है? कृषि को संधारणीय एवं व्यवहार्य बनाने में इसकी क्षमता पर चर्चा कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, राष्ट्रीय कृषि वानिकी नीति (नेशनल एग्रोफॉरेस्ट्री पॉलिसी) की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Agroforestry refers to the practise of growing woody perenials / trees along with regular crops and agriculture.

for eg.

Kerala → Coconut, banana and fisheries

Karnataka → banana, and rice

Agroforestry has significant potential in making agriculture sustainable and viable due to -

① Diversification of agriculture ensure alternate means of livlihood in times of drought or floods.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② supplement already dwindling farm income.

③ Agroforestry also has social objectives.

④ It provides inputs to agro based industries

⑤ fuel wood and fodder can be grown.

⑥ It prevents soil erosion as shelter belts.

National agroforestry policy seeks to tap the potential of agroforestry through -

① To promote the plantation of socially useful trees along with regular crops.

② To provide inputs to the agro based industries.

③ To provide source of fuel wood

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

and fodder.

<u>way forward</u>

The National Agro forestry policy is a step in the right direction. There is a need to create awareness among the farmers to adopt agroforestry along with cultivation of regular crops.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Comment on the problem of rising Non Performing Assets (NPAs) in India, with particular reference to public sector banks. Examine the effectiveness of the steps taken by the government in recent times to deal with this problem.

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों के विशेष संदर्भ में भारत में गैर-निष्पादित परिसंपत्तियों (NPAs) की बढ़ती समस्या पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस समस्या से निपटने के लिए सरकार द्वारा हाल में उठाए गए कदमों की प्रभावकारिता की समीक्षा कीजिए।

Non performing Assets of banks refers to loans on which interest or the principal amount are not repaid for the last 90 days past due date.

The rising non performing asset of Indian banking sector is a result of the twin balancesheet problem

- stressed corporates books and overleveraged assets
- weak balance sheets of banks.

About 12% of the assets are classified as stressed. The problem is more

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

acute with respect to the public sector banks. The PSBs account for the majority of the Non performing assets.

The Government has taken a number of steps to address the problem based on the 4 Rs :- Recognise, Recapitalise, Reform and Resolve

① Banking (Regulation) Act has been amended ~~to~~ empowering RBI to form oversight committees to direct creditors regarding NPAs.

② Insolvency and Bankruptcy code has been passed for timebound resolution of NPAs.

③ Indradhanush scheme for recapitalisation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

of PSBs.

Though the steps taken have so far had limited impact due to -

① Risk averseness of the PSBs to take large haircuts to ~~ad~~ resolve large NPAs.

② The bankruptcy code would take time to be understood and effect resolution.

Way forward

The idea of a Public Asset Reconstruction Company (PARA) should be considered to quickly resolve the problem of NPAs and help banks return to normal lending operations to boost private investment.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. To address the issue of unemployment, we need a multipronged approach and not just a focus on growth. Examine the statement in the context of various measures taken by the government in this regard.

बेरोजगारी की समस्या से निपटने के लिए हमें बहु आयामी दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता है, न कि केवल वृद्धि पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने की। इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए विभिन्न कदमों के संदर्भ में इस कथन की समीक्षा कीजिए।

Unemployment refers to a state where a person is willing and looking for work is not able to find a job.

About 12 mn youth enter labour force every year in India and the problem of unemployment need a multiproged approach and not just a focus on growth.

The government has taken a number of measures such as -

1. Make in India
2. Startup India
3. Digital India
4. Standup India

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

⑤ Atal innovation mission

All these efforts are to generate employment opportunities. Though the problem of unemployment require a multipronged approach -

① Skill India
to boost labour productivity and provide upward mobility.
- Skill India Mission seeks to train 40 crore youth by 2022.

② Infrastructure development
National highway project, Diamond Quadrilateral, Dedicated freight corridor, Logistics efficiency improvement program are efforts in right direction.

③ Employment opportunities to be

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

generated by turning youth into a job provider from a job seeker.

Way forward

Such multipronged approach is vital for India to reap its demographic dividend. The steps taken should be implemented in their letter and spirit.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Nuclear power has a great potential in India to supplement and in the longer term even substitute coal based power as base load. Discuss. Also, mention the steps taken by the Government of India in order to achieve nuclear energy self-sufficiency.

नाभिकीय ऊर्जा में भारत में बेस लोड (आधार भार) के रूप में कोयला आधारित ऊर्जा का पूरक बनने और यहां तक कि दीर्घकाल में कोयले को प्रतिस्थापित करने की भी महती संभावना है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, परमाणु ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Nuclear power has a great potential in India to supplement coal power and substitute it in the long term as-

① It provides a clean ~~ener~~ and reliable source of power

② India has rich potential of Thorium resources which can be used as a nuclear fuel.

③ It can provide a stable source of power to address the intermittent nature of solar and wind energy sources.

④ It will help India achieve its climate change committments in the

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

form of nationally determined contributions (INDCs)

The government has taken a number of steps to achieve nuclear self sufficiency

① The three stage based nuclear program that would be based completely on domestic fuel in the 3rd stage.

② Civil nuclear cooperation agreement with USA, Japan, Australia have been signed.

③ The government has recently approved setting up of 10 more indigenous nuclear power plants in the country.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Way forward

Nuclear energy is vital for our energy security and a source of clean renewable source of power. It should be pursued to achieve nuclear self sufficiency.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. The agriculture sector needs government support but loan waivers are not the solution. Discuss the statement in the light of recent developments in India.

कृषि क्षेत्रक को सरकारी सहायता की आवश्यकता है, लेकिन ऋण माफी इसका समाधान नहीं हैं। भारत में हाल के घटनाक्रमों के आलोक में इस कथन पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The agriculture sector is vital for India's economy as it employs more than 45% of our labour force

Though the recent developments shows rising agriculture distress

① Rising farmer suicides : 12,500 farmers committed suicide in year 2015-16 (NCRB)

② Farmer protest as observed in Mandsaur.

The agriculture sector thus needs government support as -

① It is highly vulnerable to natural disasters such as cyclones and floods.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Lower income elasticity of demand thus does not benefit from high growth levels as much.

(3) Even large productions creates problem due to lack of renumerative prices.

Though loan waivers as recently given in Uttar Pradesh is not the solution as -

(1) Temporary relief and does not address fundamental and structural problems of India's agriculture.

(2) It disturbs the loan repayment culture and sets bad precedence.

(3) It has a ripple effect as demands for loan waivers rise in other states also.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Puts a burden on state exchequer and state finances.

(5) It promotes competitive populism

Way forward

There is a need to protect farmers from the problem of fluctuating prices. The e-NAM, MSP, PM Fasal bima Yojna, PM sinchai yojna are steps in the right direction.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. What are the objectives of District Mineral Foundation? Discuss the challenges that need to be addressed for this institution to achieve its desired objectives.

जिला खनिज फाउंडेशन के उद्देश्य क्या हैं? इस संस्था के लिए अपने वांछित उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने हेतु उन चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिनके समाधान की आवश्यकता है।

District Mineral foundations are created by the Mines and Mineral Development Act, 2015

The objectives of District Mineral foundation include -

① To promote development of the mining affected areas

② To address the grievances of the people affected by mining activity.

③ To prevent harmful effect of the mining activities on the environment and local population.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Though the district Mineral foundation faces challenges to achieve its objectives

① District Mineral foundations do not have representation from the people and are official, executive bodies.

② Its role is merely advisory in nature and the state government can override its orders.

③ It lacks financial resources and administrative powers to enforce its orders.

④ The powerful mining lobby and big business are unlikely difficult to follow its orders and proceedings.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Way forward

There is a need to empower the DMF and give representation to the local population in order to achieve its objectives effectively.

MEIP

M SEI

VISION IAS™

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. What factors explain India's poor merchandise export performance in recent times? Enumerate some recent measures taken by the government to help boost merchandise exports.

कौन-से कारक हाल के दिनों में भारत के खराब पण्य निर्यात प्रदर्शन की व्याख्या करते हैं? पण्य-निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए हाल के कुछ कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

The merchandise export performance of India is poor in recent times.

The exports have not grown at expected rates.

It is due to following factors -

① strengthening rupee that affects our export competitiveness.

② Global slowdown and fall in demand worldwide.

③ Increasing competition from other developing countries such as Bangladesh, Vietnam, Indonesia, China etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Rising protectionism worldwide as seen in the BREXIT and election of Donald Trump.

The government has taken the following measures

(1) The foreign Trade Policy (2015-20) seeks to double India foreign trade to $900 bn.

(2) The Merchandise export promotion scheme has been announced that consolidates earlier schemes.

(3) Star rating of recognised export houses and ease their transactions time and cost.

(4) The Goods and service tax to remove inefficiencies in our tax system.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Way forward

India need to pursue its interest at regional trading agreements (eg. RCEP) to secure our exports growth in the future and establish India as a manufacturing power.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Despite numerous health hazards associated with traditional cooking energy fuels, access to clean cooking in India still continues to be a luxury. Discuss. Also enumerate the steps taken by the government to make it accessible along with the challenges faced in the process.

पारंपरिक रूप से भोजन पकाने के ईंधन से जुड़े कई स्वास्थ्य संबंधी खतरों के बावजूद, भारत में स्वच्छ ईंधन तक पहुंच अभी भी विलासितापूर्ण बनी हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इसे सुलभ बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों और इस प्रक्रिया में सामने आने वाली चुनौतियों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Despite numerous health hazards, more than 60% of rural households still depend upon tradition cooking energy fuels such as fuel wood.

Access to clean cooking in India is still a luxury.

The burning of fuel wood in rural kitchens leads to -

① health hazards for women who suffer from chronic respiratory problems early in age.

② It affects children detrimentally.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The government has taken numerous steps to make it accessible

① Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojna to provide free gas connections to BPL households identified on the basis of socioeconomic caste census data.

② PAHAL yojna to provide direct Benefit transfer ~~for~~ of LPG cylinder subsidy to curb leakages and corruption.

③ Small sized LPG cylinders, have been launched to increase affordability.

Numerous ~~steps~~ challenges faced in the process

① Affordability of cooking gas is still a problem in India where 22%

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

of the population live below poverty line.

② To ensure supply of cylinders to distant corners as LPG distributors are invariably located in urban areas.

③

Way forward

Though the steps taken are in right direction. There is a need to develop a suitable ~~st~~ self sustainable model to provide affordable clean energy fuel to rural population.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Taxing agricultural income is an idea whose time has come. Critically discuss.

कृषि आय पर करारोपण वह विचार है जिसका समय आ गया है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

The NITI Ayog recently proposed for taxing agriculture income.

The ideas has merits such as -

① Many non-agriculturist / cultivators take benefit of the the income tax exemptions of agriculture income.

② Growing divide among rich and poor ~~perfor~~ farmers. The former takes the lion's share of governments agriculture programs eg. Minimum Support price etc.

③ To augment government resources and revenue and plug tax loopholes.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Demerits

① Agriculture is already a laggard sector and has high vulnerability to natural disasters.

② It will affect a very large proportion of population as more 45% of the population directly depend on agriculture.

③ It will further make agriculture a non-profitable venture and act as a disincentive for farmers.

④ Even the rich farmers donot earn as much as their industry counterparts thus they are relatively backward.

⑤ It will further aggravate inequality and may affect food security in the longterm.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Way forward

Other measures should be pursued to seggregate non farmers from taking benefits of income tax exemptions. Only individuals with certain proportion of agriculture income relative to non-farm income could be provided the benefit.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Dismantling of administered price mechanism for fuels is being deemed as a significant piece of economic reform. Analyse. Also, discuss how the recently introduced dynamic fuel pricing can prove to be beneficial for both the OMCs as well as consumers.

ईंधन के लिए प्रशासित मूल्य तंत्र की समाप्ति को आर्थिक सुधारों का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा माना जा रहा है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि हाल ही में प्रस्तुत गत्यात्मक ईंधन मूल्य निर्धारण (डायनेमिक फ्यूल प्राइसिंग) उपभोक्ताओं के साथ ही OMCs के लिए किस प्रकार लाभप्रद सिद्ध हो सकता है।

The government recently dismantled the administered price mechanism for diesel and petrol. The prices of these fuels would now be linked to market prices and change on a daily basis following global oil prices.

The step is deemed as significant piece of economic reform as -

① It would ensure a market linked prices of fuels and thus rationalise fuel consumption.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② It will remove distortions in the market due to administered fuel prices. It will improve market efficiency.

The dynamic fuel prices would be beneficial as -

for OMCs

① Fuel prices linked to global crude oil prices would increase the incomes of these OMCs.

② It will ensure efficient allocation of resources.

for customers

① A daily revision of prices would ensure that prices shock would not come suddenly in case of

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

rise in fuel cost.

(2) Any fall in prices would get reflected immediately.

Though challenges remain

(1) kerosene would still be cheaper than diesel, would promote its diversion.

(2) Coastal areas would have lower fuel prices.

(3) The taxes on petroleum products are still very high.

Way forward

The step is in right direction and in tune with the move towards a free market economy. Other fuels such as LPG, kerosene should also be brought under such free market mechanism.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Ensuring that buildings comply with green norms will require much more than current arrangements. Analyse. Also discuss the relevant features of the new building code issued by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency in this context.

यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि भवनों द्वारा हरित मानदंडों का पालन किया जाए, वर्तमान व्यवस्था से काफी अधिक की आवश्यकता होगी। विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में ऊर्जा दक्षता ब्यूरो (ब्यूरो ऑफ़ एनर्जी एफिशिएंसी) द्वारा जारी की गई नवीन भवन संहिता की प्रासंगिक विशेषताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The Bureau of Energy efficiency recently issued new building codes to make buildings more ecologically benign

① The new building codes can conserve as much as 27% of energy demand through efficient building design.

② The new building code has norms for existing building also to ensure minimal energy footprint with minimum retrofitting.

③ Building norms for commercial

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

buildings, both new and old have also been issued.

Though ensuring that building comply with green norms will require much more than current arrangements as

① lack of enforcement as the building codes are only recommendatory in nature.

② lack of awareness among architects, administrators and general public about the need to adopt green building norms.

③ Retrofitting of existing building is a challenging task and require added incentive for the builder as it has prohibitive cost.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Way forward

There is a need to generate awareness ~~ab~~ among all stakeholders about the benefits of green building codes. These are necessary in our quest towards low carbon footprint and sustainable development.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Given the worsening of air quality in National Capital Region, discuss the need for Graded Response Action Plan against air pollution and the challenges in its implementation.

राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र में वायु की गुणवत्ता की खराब स्थिति देखते हुए, वायु प्रदूषण के विरुद्ध ग्रेडेड रिस्पांस एक्शन प्लान (श्रेणीबद्ध अनुक्रिया कार्य योजना) की आवश्यकता और उसके कार्यान्वयन में आड़े आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The National capital region is affected by worsening air quality specially during the winter.

As a response the government has instituted a Graded Response Action plan to trigger special measures depending upon the level of air population from moderate to serere.

Need

① Proactive and institutional mechanism to deal with air pollution.

② Adhoc measures donot work

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

as worsening air quality is a result of ~~to~~ a number of factors

③ Air Quality standards in Delhi are having severe health repercussions specially among children.

Challenges in its implementation

① Greater involvement of people and awareness about the effects of their action (individual) on air quality.

② Bureaucratic delays in implementing response measures.

③ Coordination with the boundering states is difficult.

Way forward

The good air quality standards are

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

part of sustainable development Goals. Such response measures are needed to address the problem. There should be greater push towards electric mobility vehicles and public transport to reduce pollution from vehicular sources.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. A new disease emerging in any part of the world is a global threat. In the context of "zoonoses" and "emerging infectious diseases", analyse the risks for India. Also, identify the structures in place and measures required to combat these risks.

विश्व के किसी भी भाग में उभरने वाली नई बीमारी एक वैश्विक खतरा है। "जूनोसिस" (zoonoses) और "उभरते संक्रामक रोगों" (emerging infectious diseases) के संदर्भ में, भारत के लिए जोखिमों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, इन जोखिमों का मुकाबला करने के लिए आवश्यक विद्यमान संरचनाओं और उपायों की पहचान कीजिए।

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. There is a growing recognition that efforts should not be limited to post-disaster relief and reconstruction, rather development paradigm should integrate disaster risk reduction strategies. Discuss in the context of India.

यह मान्यता दृढ होती जा रही है कि प्रयास, आपदा पश्चात् राहत और पुनर्निर्माण तक नहीं सीमित होने चाहिए, बल्कि विकास प्रतिमानों में आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण संबंधी रणनीतियों को भी समन्वित करना चाहिए। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

The disaster response in India is generally limited to post disaster relief and reconstruction.

As a result India repeatedly face the similar disaster consequences due to floods, droughts every year with large scale loss of lives and property.

There is a need to shift the focus to a development paradigm that integrate disaster risk reduction strategies.

Disaster risk refers to the ~~ent~~

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

measure of extent of losses of property and life due in the event of a disaster.

It is a result of threat exploiting a vulnerability.

The Sendai Framework puts a clear framework to integrate disaster risk reduction in development paradigm as -

① Understanding risk : various elements that puts a population at risk. It can be - physical vulnerability
- socio economic vulnerability.

② Improving disaster risk governance : such as stricter enforcement

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

of building codes, land use zoning etc.

(3) Mitigating risk through rehabilitation and relocation of ~~high~~ high risk population. And also augmenting the resources of these communities

(4) Strengthening disaster response through quick deployment of disaster response team, adequate availability of relief material etc.

Thus such holistic approach to disaster response and integrating disaster risk reduction in development paradigm would ensure minimal losses in the event of a disaster.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. The emphasis on TRIPS plus by developed countries is contrary to the position and interest of developing countries like India. Discuss.

विकसित देशों द्वारा ट्रिप्स प्लस (TRIPS plus) पर दिया जा रहा बल वस्तुतः भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों की स्थिति और हितों के विपरीत है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The TRIPS plus provision pursued by developed countries under the aegis of WTO, are against the interest of developing countries like India.

They go beyond the TRIPS provisions and includes-

① The provision of Compulsory licenses should be limited to public health emergencies only and not for exports of generic medicines.

② It seeks to promote evergreening of patents through some trivial changes

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Data exclusivity over the data submitted by companies of clinic trials. It is over and above the patent protection.

These provisions are ~~limited to~~ detrimental to the interest of developing countries -

(1) It seeks to restrict the access to affordable medicines to the poor population.

(2) It would extend the monopoly of the MNCs and eliminate any competition

(3) It would affect India's position as the 'pharmacy of the world.'

Way forward

The attempts by the developed countries

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

should be countered and the agreements on reduction of subsidies be first pursued to adhere developed countries of their comittments at the Uruguay round.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Coherently dealing with security threats facing India requires deeper operational synergies among the army, navy and air force. Discuss in the light of the latest Joint Doctrine for Indian Armed forces. Also, delineate the reasons for resistance to the idea of a joint Chief of Defence Staff over the years.

भारत के समक्ष विद्यमान सुरक्षा खतरों से सुसंगत रूप से निपटने के लिए सेना, नौसेना और वायु सेना के बीच परिचालन संबंधी गहन तालमेल की आवश्यकता है। हाल के जॉइंट डॉक्ट्रिन फॉर इंडियन आर्म्ड फोर्सेज (भारतीय सशस्त्र बलों के लिए संयुक्त सिद्धांत) के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, पिछले कई वर्षों से जॉइंट चीफ ऑफ डिफेंस स्टॉफ के विचार के प्रतिरोध के कारणों की रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

India faces numerous security threat from both state and non state actors. Thereby requires a deeper operational synergies among the navy, army and the air force.

The latest joint doctrine for Indian armed forces seeks to focus on such synergies to deal with these numerous security threats.

It would ensure that

(1) There is a better coordination

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

among the armed forces in the event of security scenario.

(3) It would ensure that the armed forces objectives are alligned and they better ~~ea~~ utilize each others advantages ~~for~~ in a security scenario.

(4) It will secure greater coordination with the civilian administration and enhanced direction and control.

Reasons for the resistance to the joint chief of defence staff.—

(1) There already exist a tri service command with representation from

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

all three armed forces.

② lack of political will for such a post to be created.

Way forward

In the changing security scenario and rise of non conventional security threats such as cyber warfare, terrorism there is a need to upgrade the skills and coordination among the three armed forces to deal with them in an effective manner.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Over the years, laws dealing with money laundering have proved to be less than effective. Briefly discuss the statement in the context of government's proposal to make money laundering a separate criminal offence. Also enumerate the recommendations made by FATF to combat money laundering.

पिछले कई वर्षों से, मनी लॉंड्रिंग से निपटने वाले कानून अल्प प्रभावी सिद्ध हुए हैं। मनी लॉंड्रिंग को एक पृथक अपराध बनाने के सरकार के प्रस्ताव के संदर्भ में इस कथन की संक्षेप में चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, मनी लॉंड्रिंग का मुकाबला करने के लिए FATF द्वारा की गई अनुशंसाओं को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Money laundering refers to the process of converting black money i.e. money earned through illegal means or on which taxes have not been paid, into white money and introduce into the formal banking channels concealing its source.

The over the years, laws dealing with money laundering have been less than effective. The government claimed that more than $1500 bn have been stashed in tax heavens abroad but

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

no money is yet recovered.

To address the problem government has recently proposed amending the Prevention of money laundering Act (PMLA) 1994, and make it a criminal offence.

The proposed change seeks to make a deterrent effect to the offence of money laundering.

The financial Action Task force is an intergovernmental body to address the menance of money laundering. It has made following recommendation

① Enforcing greater transparency in the banking industry and addressing the problem of tax heaven

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

countries.

② Information exchange agreements between tax authorities through multilateral agreements.

③ Restricting the proceeds of criminal activities such as drug trafficking, smuggling, organized crime etc.

Way forward

Money laundering is a global menace that promotes various illicit activities. The recent change of making money laundering a criminal offence should be popularised to generate greater awareness among the people.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. State the reasons which render Critical Information Infrastructures (CII) a preferred target of attack from state and non-state actors. Also, mention the steps taken by the government in order to secure its critical information infrastructure.

उन कारणों का वर्णन कीजिए जो अतिसंवेदनशील सूचना अवसंरचना (क्रिटिकल इनफॉर्मेशन इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर: CII) को राज्य और गैर-राज्य अभिकर्ताओं के आक्रमण का मुख्य लक्ष्य बनाते हैं। साथ ही, अतिसंवेदनशील सूचना अवसंरचना को सुरक्षित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Critical information infrastructure includes infrastructure such as banking channels, data servers, power sector, mobile and telecom networks etc.

The reasons that render CII a preferred a target.

① The fourth industrial revolution underway is based on such information infrastructure.

② They are vital in India's quest for becoming a knowledge economy and are engines of economic growth.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) They affect millions of people through a single attack.

(4) Attacking information infrastructure is relatively easy due to anonymity and remote control that the internet provides.

The government has taken a number of steps to protect CII -

(1) National ~~centre for~~ critical information infrastructure protection centre (NCIIPC) has been set up.

(2) Computer emergency Response Team (CERT-IN) has been set up along with several sectoral CERT
eg. finance
power etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Cyber Swachchhata kendra has been set up.

(4) National cyber security Policy 2013 seeks to promote adoption of secure cyber policies

Way forward

Government could pursue 'Air Gaping' of such critical infrastructure to protect them from antisocial elements.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. In the context of recent developments briefly explain the issues involved in the Doklam area. What are the challenges that India faces in the management of border with China? In this context, also identify key steps taken by India over the years.

हाल के घटनाक्रमों के संदर्भ में डोकलाम क्षेत्र से जुड़े मुद्दों को संक्षेप में समझाइए। चीन के साथ लगी सीमा के प्रबंधन में भारत द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियां क्या हैं? इस संदर्भ में, विगत वर्षों में भारत द्वारा उठाए गए प्रमुख कदमों की भी पहचान कीजिए।

The Doklam Area is a disputed territory between China and Bhutan.

The issues involved in the Doklam area include -

① Its nearness to the narrow Siliguri corridor that connects India to its North Eastern region.

② Unilateral change of status quo by China by building road in the area.

③ Sovereignty of Bhutan which was violated by the Chinese forces.

④ Bhutan - India treaty of friendship of 2007 binds the two countries

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

to coordinate on national interest issues.

(5) Expansionist tendencies by China and revisionist attitude.

Challenges faced by India in the management of border with China-

(1) Difficult terrain of the eastern and western Himalayas.

(2) Inadequate border infrastructure

(3) Lack of transit treaty with Bangladesh to transfer troops to the North East.

(4) Bureaucratic red tape and corruption in execution of projects.

Steps taken

(1) Confidence Building measures are

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

signed along the border.

(2) special representative talks for resolution of border issues.

(3) Increased coordination between the local commanders through greater communication.

Way forward

The 1992 border agreement should be adhered to by both countries and not let their differences on issues become reasons for disputes on border.

VISION IAS
R N 06 OCT 2017 NO. 03
RECEIVED

VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 875)

Name of Candidate	Abhinav Choudhary		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG	Registration Number	11916
Center	ORN	Date	06 Oct 2017

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य है।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS™

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. Centralising recruitment through an All-India Judicial Service (AIJS) will not address the multiple problems in the judiciary and cause new ones instead. Critically evaluate.

   अखिल भारतीय न्यायिक सेवा (AIJS) के माध्यम से केंद्रीयकृत भर्ती न्यायपालिका में विद्यमान विभिन्न समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं करेगा अपितु उसके स्थान पर नई समस्याएं उत्पन्न करेगा। आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

The provision for creation of All India judicial services had been inserted through 42nd amendment, but non has been created yet.

centralising recruitment ~~through~~ to lower judiciary through AIJS will not address the multiple problems such as -

① Issue of vacancies in the lower judiciary. Despite centralised recruitment to other AIS such as IAS, IFoS, there is exist lot of vacancies in this services.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② It will not address the problem of ~~ja~~ appointments to higher judiciary. The judiciary and Government are yet to arrive at a consensus on the memorandum of Procedure for such appointments.

③ The issue of backlog of cases and huge pendency would not solve until the adoption of efficient case management system and judicial procedures.

Though centralising recruitment to AIJS would be beneficial as

① It will make career prospects better for all India recruits compared to the present system of recruitment through state level examinations.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② Thus it will be able to attract talent from all over India.

③ All India service would help in national integration and introduction outside elements in the state high courts.

way forward

Till there is consensus between higher judiciary and government over AIJS, small scale reforms such as

- ✓ efficient case management system
- ✓ Adoption of alternate dispute resolution mechanism etc should be adopted to make judiciary more efficient.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. The roots of the most pertinent challenges faced by Indian politics today can be traced to the lack of intra-party democracy in candidate selection and internal elections. Discuss.

वर्तमान समय में भारतीय राजनीति द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली सबसे महत्वपूर्ण चुनौतियों के चिन्हों को उम्मीदवार के चयन और आंतरिक चुनावों में दलों के भीतर लोकतंत्र की कमी में देखा जा सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India is the largest democracy in the world and is able to uphold the principle of free and fair elections, vital for the functioning of democracy.

Though Indian democratic politics is facing a number of challenges, whoose roots can be traced back to the lack of intra party democracy in candidate selection and internal elections.

Some of these challenges include

① Growing criminalisation of politics as candidates are given tickets on the basis of their muscle and money power

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

rather than integrity and capability.

② Dynastic politics which favours nepotism and favouritism

③ Rise of crony capitalism as growing nexus between politicians and business house

④ Coalition politics to hold on to power has blurred any ideological divide.

Some of the steps that can be taken to address these challenges

① Bringing political parties under the ambit of RTI which would bring transparency and accountability in their functioning.

② Barring convicted politicians from contesting elections for lifetime.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ completely removing cash donations to political parties to check flow of black money in elections.

Way forward

Such for reaching changes would require greater awareness and political mobilisation on these issues. People's demands would force political parties to make these changes.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. While the idea behind merger of autonomous bodies in India is to curb overlapping work and reduce expenditure, it may end up doing more harm than good. Discuss.

यद्यपि भारत में स्वायत्त निकायों के विलय के पीछे निहित कारण उनके कार्यों में व्याप्त अतिव्यापन को रोकना और व्यय को कम करना है, लेकिन यह स्थिति को सुधारने के स्थान पर अधिक नुकसान कर सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Autonomous government bodies had been created in India to provide for efficient functioning free from interference, inclusion of expertise and extract accountability.

But recently the idea of merger of many such autonomous bodies has been mooted.

for eg.

- ✓ Merger of tribunals
- ✓ Merger of numerous regulatory bodies such as TRAI, IRDA, SEBI into a unified body.

The idea is to curb overlapping

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

work and reduce expenditure.
Though it may end up doing more harm than good such as-

① Blurring of accountability mechanism due to extended hierarchical structures.

② It will affect their efficiency and capability to take autonomous and timely decisions.

③ such supra level monolithic bodies would invite vested interest and political interference in their functioning

④ The benefits of reduction would be outdone by delays in decision making.

Way Forward
Thus the merger of autonomous bodies

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

would do more harm than good. Instead there is a need to promote effective coordination through joint implementation and cross deputation of functionaries to bring in holistic ~~functioning~~. understanding of each others work and domains.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Well-defined electoral laws and greater powers for the Election Commission of India are required as the existing laws and mechanisms are inadequate to deal with new challenges. Analyse.

सुपरिभाषित चुनावी कानूनों एवं भारत निर्वाचन आयोग के लिए अधिकाधिक शक्तियों की आवश्यकता हैं, क्योंकि मौजूदा कानून और तंत्र नई चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए अपर्याप्त हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The conduct of free and fair elections are vital to the functioning of our democracy. In this regard well defined electoral laws and greater power for the election commission are required to deal with new challenges such as -

① Rise of social media and technology platforms in political mobilisation and electioneering.

② Lack of legal enforceability of model code of conduct and inadequate powers to the election commission in this regard.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Inefficiencies of the judicial system and pendency make election petitions infructuous.

④ Assymetry of protection and powers to election commissioners regards to CEC.

⑤ Absence of criteria for selection of election commissioners.

Thus to address above mentioned inadequacies there is a need for well defined laws and greater power to election commission such as -

① Bringing in a law to define the method and criteria for selection of election commissioners.

② Giving equal powers to the election commissioners.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) The expenditure of election commission to be charged on the consolidated fund of India.

(4) Greater powers to manage and monitor social media and electronic platforms to the election commission.

Way forward

Independent functioning of election commission and well defined electoral laws are vital and needs to adopted with greater urgency.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Privileges should be defined and delimited for the free and independent functioning of the legislatures. In this context, discuss whether there is a need to re-examine the balance between fundamental rights and parliamentary privileges in India.

विधानमंडलों के मुक्त और स्वतंत्र कामकाज के लिए विशेषाधिकार परिभाषित और सीमांकित होने चाहिए। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत में मूल अधिकारों और संसदीय विशेषाधिकारों के मध्य संतुलन के पुन: परीक्षण की आवश्यकता है?

Parliamentary privilleges are special rights and immunities granted to the MPs and MLAs to ensure their free and fair functioning.

There are two types of privilleges

① Individual privilleges such as freedom of speech in the house

② Collective privilleges excercised by the house. such as right to publish its proceedings.

Though the privilleges have not been well defined. It often leads to the misuse of the power of

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

contempt given to the legislatures for the breach of privilleges.

for eg. recently the karnataka assembly sentenced editors to two magzines to one year imprisonment for its criticism.

→ Thus it leads to violation of the fundamental right of the freedom of expression of the people.

→ More over, it is against the principles of natural justice as one can not be judge in his own case.

→ The legislature also lacks expertise to deal with such legal matters.

Thus there is a need to reexamine the balance between

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

fundamental rights and parliamentary privilleges.

Way forward

Codification of privilleges through a law would ensure that the power of contempt is not excercised in a arbitrary manner and at the same time ensure independent functioning of legislatures and its members

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. The principle of accountability is an essential part of the rule of law. In this context, discuss the lacunae in government's approach and judiciary's response to the phenomenon of extrajudicial killings in India.

उत्तरदायित्व का सिद्धांत विधि के शासन का एक अनिवार्य अंग है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में न्यायेतर हत्या की घटनाओं के प्रति सरकार के दृष्टिकोण एवं न्यायपालिका की प्रतिक्रिया में विद्यमान कमियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Accountability is refers to the processes and mechanisms that holds those excercising power and authority answerable and responsible for their actions. It is essential for the rule of law

In this context the phenomenon of extrajudicial killings has been found in contravention to the tenets of accountability

for eg. the special powers granted to the armed forces working in 'disturbed areas' under the Armed

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

forces special powers Act (AFSPA) and the provision of judicial immunity.

Government approach

The Government has argued that the protection granted to the armed forces is necessary to maintain law and order and peace in these border areas and frontiers.

Moreover it protects the moral of the armed forces who put their lives ~~of~~ on the line of fire for the safety and security of the country.

Judiciary's response

The supreme court recently held that the immunity granted to the armed forces does not hold for the

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

extrajudicial killings and the armed forces are subject to the judicial process. The investigation agencies can enquire into all such cases

Way forward

Accountability is necessary for functioning of all organs of the state. It would ensure that armed forces are humane in approach and subject to the law of land for any lapses.

There is a need to enforce standard operating procedure to ensure rule of law is these disturbed areas.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Explain the rationale behind enacting the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016. Discuss how it can help in revitalizing consumer confidence in the real estate market. Also highlight the hurdles that remain in implementing it.

स्थावर संपदा (विनियमन एवं विकास) कानून, 2016 {रियल एस्टेट (रेगुलेशन एंड डेवलपमेंट) एक्ट, 2016} को अधिनियमित करने के पीछे निहित तर्क की व्याख्या कीजिए। चर्चा कीजिए कि यह स्थावर संपदा बाजार में उपभोक्ताओं के विश्वास को पुनः सशक्त करने में किस प्रकार सहायता कर सकता है। साथ ही इसके क्रियान्वयन में विद्यमान बाधाओं पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

The parliament recently enacted the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016.

Main provisions include

① Establishment of state Real Estate ~~Re~~ regulatory authority.

② Registeration of all real estate projects with the authority.

The act would help in revitalizing in the real estate market as -

① The act mandates deposition of 70%.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

of the project amount into an escrow account. It would ensure that the funds are not diverted for other purposes.

② The developer would be responsible for structural defects in the building for 5 years.

③ It provides for registration of real estate agents with the authority, it will prevent fraud and exploitation of investors.

④ It will bring in transparency and check circulation of black money in realestate

Though hurdles remain in its implementation such as

① Many state governments have not established the Real estate Regulatory

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

authority

② Lack of awareness among the people about the provisions of the law.

③ High stamp duties and circulation of black money encourages evasion.

④ The problem is aggravated due to corruption in state level machinery

Way forward

There is a need to bring down stamp duties and adoption of information technology to bring in transparency and check the circulation of black money and corruption in the sector.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Moving the subject of water from state list to concurrent list will solve the issues related to governance of water resources. Comment.
जल को राज्य सूची के विषय से समवर्ती सूची में स्थानांतरित करने से जल संसाधन के प्रशासन से संबंधित मुद्दों का समाधान हो जाएगा। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

water is a state subject ; thus management of river water is under the control of state governments.

It has resulted in a number of issues in the governance of water resources such as

① Interstate river water disputes

② Inefficient management of water resources.

③ Over exploitation of groundwater resources

④ Politicisation of water resource governance that affects sustainable development of water resources.

Moving the subject of water from

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

state list to concurrent list would solve many such issues through

① River basin based management and development of water resources

② central laws would take water disputes out of state politics.

③ It would facilitate implementation National interstate linking of river project.

Though it would also create a number of issues

① It is against the concept of cooperative federalism

② Effective management of water resources is best possible only through decentralised control and involvement of local people.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Way forward

There is a need to promote rain water harvesting and micro irrigation techniques. ~~water~~ Culture of water conservation would ensure that ~~pr~~ disputes does not arise and problem of water scarcity is managed efficiently.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Give an account of the areas of potential conflict in the relationship between the political executive and civil servants. Also discuss why a healthy working relationship between the two is critical for good governance.

राजनीतिक कार्यकारिणी और सिविल सेवकों के मध्य संबंधों में संभावित संघर्ष के क्षेत्रों का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही चर्चा कीजिए कि सुशासन के लिए दोनों के बीच स्वस्थ कार्यशील संबंध क्यों महत्वपूर्ण हैं।

The civil servants in a democracy are responsible and answerable to their political masters, the representatives of the ~~peo~~ people.

However, conflict between the two can arise in a number of areas -

① Crony capitalism, where rent seeking behaviour of politicians may demand bureaucrats to favour corporates.

② Spoils system and ~~absen~~ presence of favouritism and political partisanship in transfers and postings of civil servants.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Unstable tenure of civil servants in operational position.

④ Absence of political neutrality among civil servant may affect trust of political executives.

Healthy relationship between the political executive and permanent executive is critical for good governance as -

① It ensures the trust of political executives ~~that~~ in civil servants that the policies would be implemented in impartial manner.

② Assurance among civil servants that merit and performance would be rewarded ~~a~~ rather than political patronage.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ It enhances trust among the public about the legitimacy and in the working of public administration.

④ It ensures that national priorities are not sidelined and program neutrality is maintained

⑤ Wayforward

There is a need for greater understanding among the two ~~f~~ of their distinct roles and responsibility to ensure free, fair, frank relationship.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Despite their location in the non-political domain of civil society, NGOs have ended up playing a key, if indirect, role in India's politics. Comment.

सिविल सोसाइटी के गैर-राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में स्थिति होने के बावजूद भी गैर-सरकारी संगठन (NGOs) भारत की राजनीति में भले ही अप्रत्यक्ष, लेकिन महत्वपूर्ण, भूमिका निभा रहे हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

NGOs despite their location in non political domain of functioning, they have played significant role in India's politics and further the cause of good governance as -

① Extracting accountability from public officials
for eg Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan in institutionalising social audit mechanisms.

② Ensuring transparency and openess in Govt.
eg National campaign for People's Right to Information (NCPRI) played a pivotal role in enactment of RTI Act.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) socio economic development

the SHG movement in India has been pioneered by NGOs

for eg. MYARADA in MH

ADITHI in Bihar

RUDSETI in Andra and karnataka

(4) environmental protection and protection of the rights of the tribal population from development works.

for eg. Narmada Bachao Andolan

(5) Food security

eg. Akshay Patra Foundation

(6) education

eg. Pratham foundation

Way forward

Non Governmental organisation are integral

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

part of democratic politics and play a dominant role in protecting the rights of the marginalised population.

Development of effective and transparent procedure for registration, accreditation and functioning would go a long way in their evolution in India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Magnitude of India's urbanisation is not unusual but the pattern is. In this context, examine the issues in the governance of cities in India. Also suggest the reforms required to make Indian cities dynamos of competitive sub-federalism.

भारत के शहरीकरण का विस्तार असामान्य नहीं है लेकिन पैटर्न असामान्य है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में शहरों के प्रशासन से संबंधित मुद्दों का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही भारतीय शहरों को प्रतिस्पर्धी उप-संघवाद के डायनेमो बनाने के लिए आवश्यक सुधारों हेतु सुझाव दीजिए।

India is rapidly urbanising and already 30% of its population lives in urban areas.

Though the pattern and quality of urbanisation is a cause of concerns

① Growth of slums, squatters and ghettos.

② Urbanisation is primary concentrated in the four mega cities of Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata

③ Growth of urban sprawl and inadequate infrastructure

It is a result of a

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

number of issues in governance of cities & such as -

① Appointed executive excercising real authorities rather that elected representative .. The commission of the municipality is responsible for policy implementation and the mayor is only a symbolic head.

It affects accountability and performance

② Inadequate devolution functions by state government.

③ & lack of financial autonomy and excessive dependence on state government.

④ lack of capacity building and devolution of functionaries to improve governance .

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Thus reforms that can be adopted

① A Directly elected mayor with authority over city administration would ensure accountability of the executive.

② The potential of municipal bonds can be explored to ensure financial autonomy coupled with greater devolution of funds.

③ Capacity building ~~of~~ of the functionaries at the city level.

Way forward

Empowered cities ~~to~~ are vital for the success of programs like AMRUT, Smart City etc. and act as dynamos of competitive sub federalism.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Social boycott should be treated as a criminal offence, rather than being considered as just another form of social evil plaguing the Indian society. Examine.

सामाजिक बहिष्कार को वस्तुतः भारतीय समाज को अभिशप्त करने वाली सामाजिक बुराई का केवल एक अन्य रूप मानने के बजाय, एक आपराधिक कृत्य माना जाना चाहिए। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Social boycott as an instrument of coercion at village level depict the continued authority of Khap Panchayats and Kangaroo courts which work outside the formal judicial system.

Social boycott is adopted to reinforce caste based hierarchy existing in Indian society.

for eg.

① Issued against intercaste marriages.

② To continue the exploitation of the lower caste and dalits by the upper caste.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) As an expression of the authority and domination of upper caste and check any progress of the people of lower caste.

(4) It also reinforces gender discrimination.

Thus there is a need to treat social boycott as an criminal offence as rather than just another social evil. It is a tool and mechanism for the continued existence of other social evils.

Way forward

Making social boycott a criminal offence and khap panchayat to be abolished to end the social evils that plague

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

our society. ~~At~~
Along with it there is a need to provide easy access to the judicial system through gram Nyayalay and Lok Adalats

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Human Trafficking in India has emerged as a serious issue, which calls for understanding the complexity of the problem and devising an effective strategy to combat it. Discuss.

भारत में मानव दुर्व्यापार एक गंभीर समस्या के रूप में उभरा है, जो समस्या की जटिलता समझने एवं इससे मुकाबला करने के लिए एक प्रभावी रणनीति तैयार करने का आह्वान करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Human trafficking has emerged as a serious issue for the protection of human rights in the country, specially of the downtrodden and marginalised section of our society.

The problem requires understanding the complexity of the issue and the reasons for its recent rise.

① Regional inequality and unequal development specially of the tribal areas of Chattisgarh, Jharkhand ~~Bihar~~ and Madhya Pradesh.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② Unregulated functioning of the placement agencies leads to exploitation of those aspiring to head towards cities for employment prospects.

③ Organized gangs which operate in child trafficking and prostitution, often with connivance of police authorities.

④ Porous borders with Nepal, Bangladesh Myanmar and problem of illegal migrants of who often fall prey to human trafficking rings.

Thus there is a need to devise effective strategy to combat it which could include –

① effective regulation of placement

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

agencies

(2) Raising awareness among the public to report such activities in their vicinity.

(3) Reforming labour laws to safeguard rights of domestic helps and monitoring.

(4) Sealing the borders and checking illegal migration.

(5) legislative reforms of existing laws such as foreigners Act which treats victims of human trafficking as criminal

The menance of human trafficking can only be curbed through effective laws and increased public awareness.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. A weak teacher education system is at the core of India's problems in school education. Evaluate. In this context, also enumerate the recommendations of the High-Powered Commission on Teacher Education constituted by the Supreme Court of India.

कमजोर शिक्षक शिक्षा प्रणाली स्कूली शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भारत की समस्याओं के मूल में है। मूल्यांकन कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा गठित शिक्षक शिक्षा पर उच्च-स्तरीय आयोग की अनुशंसाओं को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

India's school education system suffers from both quantitative and Qualitative problems.

According to ASER report of Pratham foundation the quality of education and learning levels among students are poor.

A weak teacher education system is at the core of the problem as-

(1) state recruitment processes are often marred by corruption and fail to attract the best talents.

(2) Inadequately trained teachers

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

are unable to adopt new methods to teaching and utilize developments in technology.

③ Bachelorate of Education (B.Ed) courses have been commercialised and private teacher education institute produce poor quality teachers.

④ There is absence of mid career teacher training mechanism to update and equip them with changes in teaching methodology.

In this context the high powered committee has made following recommendations

① Establishment of Indian education services as an All India service

② Mid career review of teachers

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

through a transparent and objective process to evaluate their performance.

③ Effective regulation of B.Ed colleges for quality teachers to graduate.

The recommendation needs to be adopted to ensure quality teachers in our school education system.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. It has been argued that the recent order of the Supreme Court to prevent the misuse of Section 498A institutionalises the prejudices and rehabilitates the myths, which the women's movement in India has battled over decades. Discuss.

यह तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि धारा 498A के दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट का हालिया आदेश वस्तुतः उन पूर्वाग्रहों को संस्थागत एवं उन मिथकों को पुनर्स्थापित करता है, जिनसे भारत में महिला आंदोलन ने कई दशकों तक संघर्ष किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. As strategic interests between India and US continue to converge, defence has emerged as a major area of cooperation between the two. Discuss the significance and possible implications of this development.

जैसा कि भारत और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के बीच रणनीतिक हितों का एकीकरण जारी है, रक्षा दोनों देशों के बीच सहयोग के एक प्रमुख क्षेत्र के रूप में उभरा है। इस विकास के महत्व औरं संभावित निहितार्थों की चर्चा कीजिए।

As the world's largest and oldest democracies the interest of ~~the US~~ India and US have seen convergence significantly

In this context defence has emerged as a major area of cooperation. It is visible in-

① US has designated India as a 'major defence partner' enabling sell of sensitive defence technology

② Defence Technology and Trade Initiative is enabling codevelopment and co-production of defence equipment.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ India has recently signed Logistic Exchange memorandum of Agreement (LEMOA)

Significance of cooperation and convergence

① It will significantly enhance defence capability of India.

② It would lead to indigenisation of defence production in India.

③ It will help India to counter the aggresive and expansionist China.

Implication of this development -

① It could affect India's relationship with Russia.

② It will further enhance convergence and cooperation between China and Pakistan

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ It will enable India to emerge as a ~~Glo~~ global power in a multipolar world order.

④ It might increases mutual distrust and rivalry between India and China.

Way forward

India should pursue a multipronged strategy of engaging with all the countries ~~suc~~ and articulate its objectives such as Russia, China so that the potential of conflict is minimised.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. India's contribution to peacekeeping missions of the United Nations has remained steadfast despite changes in the nature, form and variety of UN peace keeping missions. Examine.

संयुक्त राष्ट्र शांति स्थापना अभियानों (UN peace keeping missions) की प्रकृति, ढाँचे और आयामों में परिवर्तन के बावजूद संयुक्त राष्ट्र के शांति स्थापना अभियानों में भारत का योगदान निरंतर बना हुआ है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

India has been the largest contributor of forces to the UN mandated peace keeping missions

It is despite changes in the nature, form and variety of such UN peace keeping missions such as –

① The rising menace of terrorism and intra tribal conflicts in, specially in Africa where such missions are increasingly deputed.

② Rise of pandemics such as ebola, MERS, swine flu where such forces are deployed to provide health care

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

provider security in remote areas

③ Climatic disasters ~~such~~ and concerns such as food security, ~~climat~~ refugees are increasingly coming under the ambit of UN peacekeeping missions,

Thus it is a testimony to the immense contribution of India to United Nations and its objectives.

Thus it makes a sound basis for inclusion of India in the United Nations security council which works to prevent international conflicts.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. India's partnership with Africa is an amalgam of African development priorities as well as India's development objectives. Discuss. Also highlight the initiatives taken by India in this context.

अफ्रीका के साथ भारत की साझेदारी अफ्रीका के विकास की प्राथमिकताओं के साथ-साथ भारत के विकास लक्ष्यों का सम्मिश्रण है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही भारत द्वारा इस संदर्भ में की गई पहलों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

India and Africa relationship is based on historical ~~bon~~ ties and the principle of south-south cooperation.

Thus it is an amalgam of African development priorities and India's development objectives. It is reflected in

① Development of human resource and capacity development in Africa.

Asia Africa Rural Development Authority (AARDO) is a good example.

② Humanitarian assistance and aid

→ India pharmaceuticals and ~~af~~ generic

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

medicies are playing a significant role in providing affordable health care.

(3) Employment to Africans in the development projects unlike Chinese which employ chinese workers.

India has taken a number of initiatives in this context

(1) The recently launched Asia-Africa Growth corridor for development of port infrastructure and connect Africa with Asia.

(2) Pan Africa e-network to provide tele-education and tele medicine facilities

(3) 50000 scholarships to African students.

(4) Indian Technology and Economic

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

cooperation Project (ITEC).

* India and Africa can go a long way and have significance convergence of interest.'

* The relationship needs to be taken forward with greater speed.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Comment on the role of International Court of Justice in upholding the values of international law. In this context, also highlight the association of India with the ICJ over the years.

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विधि के मूल्यों को बनाए रखने में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय की भूमिका पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, विगत वर्षों में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय के साथ भारत के संबंध को भी प्रकाशित कीजिये।

International Court of Justice is the highest judicial organ of the United Nations

It has played a significant role in upholding the values of International law.

A recent example is the stay on the execution of ~~Illegal~~ Kulbhushan Yadav by Pakistan. ~~in violation~~

It upheld the principles of Vienna Convention

India has been the founding member

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

of the ICJ and has been a member since then.

Indian judges have time and again have become part of the ICJ.

India also contributed financially to help the functioning of ICJ.

Thus the association of India and ICJ has been long that reflect # India's commitment to international law and justice.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. In view of the focus on trans-regional economic corridors and changing regional geo-politics and geo-economics, critically discuss the idea of an Indo-Pacific Economic Corridor.

पार-क्षेत्रीय आर्थिक गलियारों एवं बदलती क्षेत्रीय भू-राजनीति और भू-अर्थनीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत-प्रशांत आर्थिक गलियारे के विचार पर आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

With the ~~for~~ continued inability of WTO to promote multilateral trading, regional economic corridors have gained currency. It is visible in the negotiations on

① RCEP (Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership) involving ASEAN and its FTA partners.

② TPP (Trans pacific Partnership)

③ TTIP (Trans Atlantic Trade and investment Partnership)

④ OBOR (One Belt one Road) initiative of China. It is also a result of changing geopolitics marked by rise of China as global economic

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

superpower and receding US involvement in world affairs.

In this context the the idea of Asia - Africa Economic corridor or Indo - Pacific growth corridor seeks to connect Africa to South Asia, South east Asia and East Asia via a number of sea corridor.

The idea is mooted by India and Japan

Benefits

(1) Development of Africa

(2) synergies between India and Japan could be utilized.

(3) It will ensure sustainability and environmental protection

(4) It will based on equitable financial mechanism and would not

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

induce debt trap

Challenges

① coordination between India and Japan with African countries would be a challenge.

② financial might of China can be countered with modest resources of India.

③ Conflicts in African countries and political instability.

Way forward

Africa holds the future developmental potential and account for most of the growth in coming decades. The idea has rich potential and needs to be taken forward.

176

VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

VISION IAS 09 SEP 2019 NO. 03

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1440)

Name of Candidate	Abhinav Chaudhary		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG	Registration Number	11916
Center	ORN	Date	09/09/2019

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Among various modes, trade played an important role in the spread of Indian culture abroad in the ancient period. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

विविध साधनों के साथ-साथ, व्यापार ने भी प्राचीन काल में विदेशों में भारतीय संस्कृति के प्रसार में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India is one of the oldest civilization in the world ~~marked~~ that spread its cultural elements abroad through its various modes-

① Trade specially the 'ancient silk route'

② missionary activities such as under the mauryan rule Ashoka.

③ military expeditions such as those of the cholas to south East Asia.

However, trade played an important role in the spread of Indian culture in ancient India as-

① India lied on the 'ancient silk route' from China to Europe and Buddhism spread through this to part of central Asia, China.

② Trading relations between the three southern kingdoms, the Cholas, Cheras and the Pandyas,

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

with the Srivijaya and Shailendra empire took Indian culture to South East Asia. The largest Hindu temple complex is found in Cambodia as Angor thom.

③ Indian trading settlements were found as far as 'Canton' in China that spread Indian culture to China.

④ Trading relations with the Arabs and East Africa during the rule of the Cheras and the Rashtrakutas spread Indian culture to Africa and West Asia.

Thus, trade became one of the most important vehicle for the spread of Indian culture abroad.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was a far-sighted realistic leader with great diplomatic and military skills. Discuss in the context of his contribution to national freedom struggle. **(150 words) 10**

नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस उत्कृष्ट राजनयिक और सैन्य कौशल रखने वाले एक दूरदर्शी यथार्थवादी नेता थे। राष्ट्रीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में उनके योगदान के संदर्भ में इस पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose arose in the rising socialist trend in national freedom struggle in the 3rd decade of the 20th Century.

He along with Jawahar lal Nehru put forth the demand for 'Poorna Swaraj' during the Lahore session of the congress in 1929.

He was a far sighted realistic leader as:

① He called the withdrawal of the non-cooperation movement as an 'Himalayan blunder' and criticised Gandhiji to utilize the energy of the masses during the period.

② He opposed the idea of not starting a national movement during the 2nd world war proponded by Gandhiji on moral grounds

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

He had great diplomatic skills as :

① He escaped from India after the start of 2nd world war

② Through his diplomatic skills, he became the only leader to have met Hitler and considered it realistic to take help from Germany to overthrow the British Raj.

Military skills

① He took over the charge of Indian National army and attacked the British.

② He captured the islands of Andaman and Nicobar and renamed them as 'Shaheed dwip and Swaraj dwip'

Thus, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose made significant contribution to the national freedom struggle.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Enumerate the factors responsible for the decline of Mughal empire in India. How did it help in the expansion and consolidation of British power? **(150 words) 10**

भारत में मुगल साम्राज्य के पतन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। इसने ब्रिटिश शक्ति के विस्तार और सुदृढ़ीकरण में किस प्रकार सहायता प्रदान की?

After the death of Aurangzeb in 1707 mughal empire began to disintegrate.

factors responsible for the decline:

① weak rulers after Aurangzeb who failed to provide a strong central authority

② Regional governors asserted independence after the death of Aurangzeb.

③ policies of Aurangzeb that destroyed the harmonious relations mughals built with the Rajputs and other regional kingdoms

④ Declining trade that made the financial position of the mughals very weak.

⑤ foreign attacks by Afghan and persians
battle of kernal → 1739
by Nadir shah.

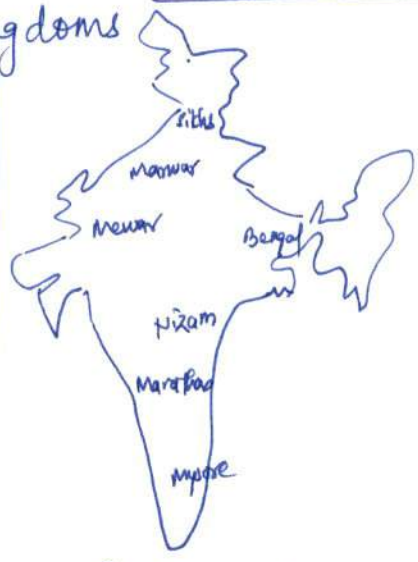


fig. Regional kingdoms after Mughal decline

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

It helped in the expansion and consolidation of British power as:-

① British were able to defeat the weak Bengal ruler Siraj-ud-daulah in the Battle of Plassey 1757.

② The Battle of Buxar 1764 and the treaty of Allahbad gave the British the political authority and the material resources to expand their ~~tol~~ empire beyond Bengal.

③ British interfered in the war of succession of Indian rulers and extracted territorial benefits out of it.

Thus, the decline of Mughals helped the British in the consolidation and expansion of their empire.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Though the conditions in France were vastly different from those in America, many of the driving factors behind the two revolutions were similar. Discuss in the context of French revolution. **(150 words) 10**

यद्यपि फ्रांस में परिस्थितियां अमेरिका की परिस्थितियों से बहुत भिन्न थीं, तथापि इन दो क्रांतियों के पीछे कई प्रेरक कारक समान थे। फ्रांसीसी क्रांति के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

The American and the french revolutions occured in quick succession of each other.

Though conditions in france were vastly different than America as -

① Feudalism in france was deeply entrenched in france than America.

② The french society was still predomenantly orthodox catholic compared to the protestant culture in ~~fr~~ America.

③ However, the driving factors were similar as:

① oppressive rulers the Bourbon family in france and the British in America who denied people basic rights.

② Role of thinkers who propounded the ideas of liberty, equality and democracy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

for eg. Didro, Voltaire, Montesquieu inspired french revolution.
similar ideas of democratic rights were propounded in America by Thomas Paine, Benjamin franklin and Henry Patrick.

③ Demands for greater democratic rights as what the Philadelphia convention did in America, the National Convention and the Tennis hall meeting demanded in France.

Thus despite vastly different conditions, the driving forces were similar in American and french revolution.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Globalization has been a significant force in shaping the contemporary education system in India in both positive and negative ways. Examine.

(150 words) 10

वैश्वीकरण, सकारात्मक और नकारात्मक दोनों प्रकार से भारत की समकालीन शिक्षा प्रणाली को आकार देने में एक महत्वपूर्ण शक्ति रहा है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Globalization refers to the growing interrelations and interconnectedness around the world due to revolution in the ~~inf~~ faster means of transport and communications.

It is shaping the contemporary education system significantly -

(positive ways)

① Rising trend of international schools boards (ICSE) and curriculum with mutual acceptance of qualifications.

② Use of technology and newer padagogical methods in teaching. eg. interactive learning methods

③ Demands for reduction in burden of books on children and focus on comprehensive learning eg. continuous Comprehensive Evaluations (CCE)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

④ mutual student exchange programs and children going abroad for study.

Negative way

① one size fits all and imitation of international ~~tea~~ education courses.
eg. MBA degrees were imported from America

② Rising cost of education as international schools are unaffordable for most sections of Indian population.

③ over use of technology and increased burden on students has reduced the playful environment of the schools.

Thus, Globalization has impacted the ~~schoo~~ education system in both positive and negative ways.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. The lack of clarity over what constitutes an urban area encourages haphazard development pattern in India. Discuss. (150 words) 10

शहरी क्षेत्र का गठन करने वाले तत्वों के संबंध में स्पष्टता की कमी भारत में अनियोजित विकास प्रतिरूप को प्रोत्साहित करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

According to the 2011 census, 31% of the population live in urban areas in India. And it is expected to increase upto 50% by 2050.

However, the lack of clarity ~~of~~ over the definition of urban area encourages haphazard development. ~~as~~ for eg.

① census definition of town differs from the statutory recognised towns

Census town

① population density > 400 person/sq. km

② Atleast 75% engaged in non agriculture activities.

③ Population of more than 5000.

Thus, an area classified as Census town may not be recognized as statutory town by the state government.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

This results in haphazard growth as -

① lack of integrated land use planning of city areas as well as areas in the periphery

② Lack of coordination between the civic authorities and village panchayat.

③ It results in urban sprawl and development of rural urban fringe in the urban periphery.

As a result the city grows in a haphazard manner affecting the quality of life of the people of both rural as well as urban area.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Regionalism need not be regarded as unhealthy unless it takes a militant, aggressive turn and encourages the growth of secessionist tendencies. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

क्षेत्रवाद को तब तक हानिकारक नहीं माना जाना चाहिए जब तक कि यह उग्रवादी एवं आक्रामक रुख न अपनाए तथा अलगाववादी प्रवृत्तियों को बढ़ावा न दे। चर्चा कीजिए।

Regionalism refers to the ~~dem~~ political movement ~~for~~ based on demand for greater political autonomy by the people in a region based on a distinct regional identity.

It is not regarded as a unhealthy as:-

① It is part of natural democratic process and demands for power sharing

② It helps in the recognition of the cultural diversity and thus strengthen national unity.

③ It brings governance closer to the people and opens the path of power and politics to the people.

for eg. regionalism based on ~~sepa~~ demanate statehood for Telangana or the tribal states has strengthened ~~na~~ Indian federal polity.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However if it takes a agressive turn then it creates a problem.

for eg. the regionalism in kashmir for secession from India or than in Nagaland affects national unity and integrity. It goes beyond the constitution.

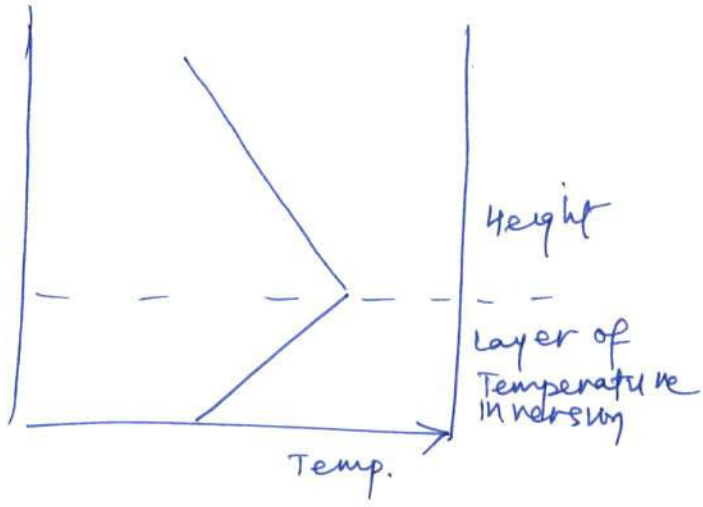
Thus, it is imperative that demands for regional autonomy are addressed in a democratic manner in a time bound process so that it does not lead to secession.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Mention the conditions responsible for occurrence of Temperature Inversion in atmosphere. Elaborating on its various types, highlight its effects on the biosphere. **(150 words) 10**

वायुमंडल में तापमान व्युत्क्रमण की घटना हेतु उत्तरदायी परिस्थितियों का उल्लेख कीजिए। इसके विभिन्न प्रकारों का सविस्तार वर्णन करते हुए, इसके द्वारा जैवमंडल पर पड़ने वाले प्रभावों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Temperature inversion refers to condition where the temperature increases with increases in height.



Conditions responsible for occurence of temperature inversion

① Long winter nights

② clear sky

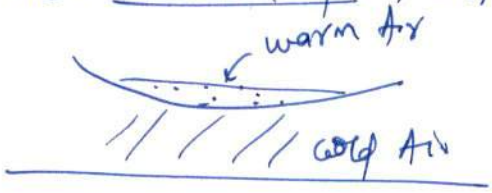
③ During winters

There are various types of temperature

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

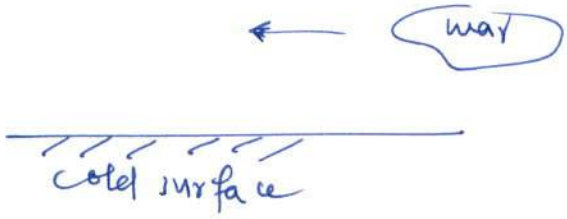
inversion

① Frontal inversion : where the warm air mass is completely forced above the cold air mass in a occluded front



② Radiational temperature inversion
during winters in night when the surface becomes colder due to quick loss of heat.

③ Advectional inversion
when the ~~cold~~ warm air mass move over a ~~warm~~ cold surface, the lower layers gets cooled.



④ Mountain temp inversion

Effect on biosphere

It affect the visibility in the morning resulting in accidents and traffic Jams

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Assess the feasibility of introducing two time zones in India in the wake of recent proposal made by Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR). **(150 words) 10**

वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद (CSIR) के हालिया प्रस्ताव के आलोक में भारत में दो टाइम ज़ोन लागू करने की व्यवहार्यता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

The proposal of two time zones in India can be assessed as one for the Eastern and North eastern India and the other for the rest of the country.

Positives

① It will help save electricity

② It will have health benefits for the North East people.

③ It will enable people in the North East save morning hours and increase leisure time in the evening.

Negatives

① It may promote separatist tendencies already prevalent in the Northeast.

② It will affect National unity and

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

integrity

way forward

The problem could be resolved if the people set their ~~office~~ time according to the national (standard) time in the North east.

i.e. if the people come to office by 12:00 local time than usual 10:00 am it will address the problem without having a separate time zone.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Discussing the reasons behind disappearance of springs, examine how springshed management can help revive springs, especially in the Himalayan region. **(150 words) 10**

झरनों के विलुप्त होने के पीछे निहित कारणों पर चर्चा करते हुए, परीक्षण कीजिए कि किस प्रकार स्प्रिंगशेड प्रबंधन झरनों, विशेषकर हिमालयी क्षेत्र में झरनों को पुनर्जीवित करने में सहायता कर सकता है।

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. India has a long civilizational history. In this context, highlight the significant contributions from ancient India in science, mathematics and medicine. **(250 words) 15**

भारत का सभ्यता संबंधी एक लंबा इतिहास रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, विज्ञान, गणित और चिकित्सा के क्षेत्र में प्राचीन भारत के महत्वपूर्ण योगदानों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

India is one of the oldest civilizations in the world. The indus valley civilizations existed and interacted with the ancient civilizations of mesopotamia and Egypt.

Thus, Ancient India made significant contributions in science, mathematics and medicine.

Science

① The indus valley people developed the 'lost wax' method of making bronze sculpture which continues to this day. The 'dancing girl' from the Mohanjodaro

② Aryabhatta in his treatise 'Aryabhattiya gave the concept of rotation of earth on its axis and the planetary motion long before Europeans rediscovered it.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Varahmihira contributed the development of science and astrology

④ ~~Nang~~ Nagarjuna gave details of chemistry and is known as Indian alchemist.

Mathematics

⑤ Bharakaracharya's 'Siddhant Shiromani' contained the famous part 'Lilawati' considered one of the first works in mathematics

⑥ Baudhayan's 'Sulvasutra's discussed geometry and gave the pythagoras theorem long before Europeans rediscovered it.

⑦ The discovery of 'zero' and the decimal system form the foundation of mathematics was given by Indians.

Medicines

⑧ 'Atharvaveda' considered as the first book on medicines gave details of the various ailments and their treatment.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(9) Sushrut and his 'Sushrut samhita' is considered as the pioneer of Surgery.

(10) Charak and 'Charak samhita' is considered as the father of medicine.

Thus, India made significant contributions which make the foundation of the science, mathematics and medicine

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Over the years, the nationalist movement successfully created an ideology and culture of democracy and civil liberties that became a source of its strength. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

समय के साथ, राष्ट्रवादी आंदोलन ने लोकतंत्र और नागरिक स्वतंत्रताओं की विचारधारा और संस्कृति का सफलतापूर्वक सृजन किया जो इसकी शक्ति का स्रोत बनीं। चर्चा कीजिए।

The nationalist movement arose as a result of the imperial and colonial subjugation of India by the British.

Britain which was known as the cradle of democracy denied the basic democratic rights to the Indians under its rule.

However, the nationalist movement through the demand for greater democratic rights and civil liberties snatched them from the British

Created an ideology of democracy as:

① The moderates through their 'constitutional struggle' based on prayers and petitions raised the demand of 'No taxation without representation' and trained the people in the art of political work.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) They demand 'Swaraj' and worked to spread democratic ideas through press, literature and support for western education.

(3) The reasoned economic critique of colonialism undermined the moral foundation of the Raj in the most democratic way.

Culture of democracy and civil liberties as:

(1) The Indian National Congress worked in the most democratic ways through its national sessions.

(2) The congress itself was 'coalition of ideas' and gave space and expression to each of them.

(3) Gandhiji made the national movement into a 'non-violent mass movement' that forms the bedrock of democracy and civil liberties.

(4) The congress was itself organized on linguistic basis in its provinces.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

It became its source of strength as /

① It trained people in the art of political work and enabled participation of each and every section of the population due to its non-violent methods.

② Its democratic way was able to bind people of different ideologies thus giving its strength.

Thus, the national monement rooted in its democratic fundamentals was able to drive away the largest and strongest colonial empire in the world.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Critically discuss the contribution of the Indian capitalist class in the freedom struggle. **(250 words) 15**

स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में भारतीय पूँजीपति वर्ग के योगदान पर समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

The Indian capitalist class grew along with the late industrial revolution in the late 19th century though in a retarted manner due to ~~di~~ colonial discrimination.

The capitalist class has been criticised for its role in freedom struggle as-

① It did not support long drawn mass movement.

② It opposed the communist trend in the national movement as it threatened its own existence.

③ It was often criticised as ~~to~~ having significant influence over the congress due to its funding support.

However, despite the criticism the Indian

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Capitalist class made significant contributions to the freedom struggle as:-

① The federal Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) was established as a guardian of Indian commerce.

② It supported the congress with its material resources and supported the demands of the congress to end the discriminatory trade practices of the colonial regime.

③ Capitalist class supported Gandhiji during the Ahmedabad mill strike and acceded to his demand for a hike in wages and plague bonus.

④ It demanded from the British, the protection of indigenous industries and development of capitalist goods industries which contributes to national development.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Thus, the Indian capitalist class which grew out of an independent capital base did not side with the interest of the British capitalist and supported the nationalist movements for its demand for self rule.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Equitable distribution of land plays an important role in bringing about socio-economic transformation. In this regard, analyse the progress of land reforms measures taken in India since independence. **(250 words) 15**

भूमि का न्यायसंगत वितरण सामाजिक-आर्थिक रूपांतरण लाने में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। इस संबंध में, स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात् भारत में किए गए भूमि सुधार उपायों की प्रगति का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Given the agrarian nature of Indian economy, equitable distribution of land is important to bring about socio-economic transformation as -

① It enables an individual to earn a living in ~~ad~~ a dignified manner.

② Access to land would affect the hierarchical structure present in our rural areas based on ownership of land.

In order to ensure equitable land ownership, many land reforms were undertaken in India such as -

① Abolition of Zamindari

② Tenancy reforms such as reduction of rent, security of tenure and ~~or~~ conferment of ownership rights.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) land ceiling legislations to distribute surplus land

(4) land consolidation to benefit from the economies of scale and reduce cost of cultivation.

(5) Cooperative farming

Successes

(1) Abolition of zamindari system was largely completed in most states.

(2) 'Operation Banga' in West Bengal successfully implemented land ceiling legislation and conferment ownership rights on tenants.

(3) Land reforms were also successful in the state of Kerala.

However, land reforms did not result in expected successed and except zamindari abolition most of them had little impact on the ground.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

[Reasons]

① lack of political will at the state and politically influential landed class.

② lack of proper land records

③ Oral tenancy led to a large number of evictions.

④ lengthy judicial process undermined land reforms.

⑤ Personal cultivation clause in land ceiling were misused.

⑥ Collusion between landlords and revenue officials.

Recently, the government is attempting at land reforms through -

1) National Land Records Modernisation program.

2) land Tenancy law (Model)

3) land acquisition Act.

The success of these land reforms are crucial to ensure inclusive development in India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. State the factors that have influenced India's population growth trends. Also, enlist some measures taken by the government for attaining population stabilization. **(250 words) 15**

उन कारकों का वर्णन कीजिए जिन्होंने भारत की जनसंख्या वृद्धि की प्रवृत्ति को प्रभावित किया है। साथ ही, जनसंख्या स्थिरीकरण का लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कुछ कदमों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

India is set to become the most populous country in the world surpassing China by 2022 according to United Nations Development program.

However, the grow rate has definitely slowed down with India adding less in terms of absolute number over the previous decade

Census	1991	2001	2011
decadal growth	25%	21%	17%

Reasons for the recent population growth trend

① Rising levels of education and delays in the age of marriage.

② Access to birth control measures and contraceptives.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Institutional deliveries that has reduced infant mortality rates which was one of the major causes of people having more children.

④ Rising levels of income and urban way of life that has raised the opportunity cost of having children.

⑤ Sustained campaign by the government to promote family planning program.

⑥ Increasing participation of women in the workforce and greater reproductive and health rights.

⑦ Increasing migration of workers from rural areas to urban areas specially male migrants.

Measures taken by the government:

① National family planning program and sustained awareness campaigns.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) National population Policy, 2000

(3) Janani Suraksha Yojna

(4) PM matru vandana Yojna.

(5) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Yojna.

(6) Integrated Child Development services by Women and child development ministry

(7) Distribution of contraceptives and condoms through Angarwadi workers

The result of the measures is that the total fertility rate in India has fallen to 2.18 according to NFHS-4 and 18 out of 29 states have achieved replacement levels of fertility.

The success needs to taken forward through a population policy based on regional priorities and addressing concerns of every section of the population.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Examine the contemporary trends and reasons for change in the traditional family structure in India. Discuss the reforms needed in the existing social security protection measures in this regard. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में परिवार की पारंपरिक संरचना में परिवर्तन की समकालीन प्रवृत्तियों और इसके कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। इस संबंध में वर्तमान सामाजिक सुरक्षा उपायों में आवश्यक सुधारों की चर्चा कीजिए।

family is one of the important pillars of Indian society. However, ~~du~~ it is undergoing significant changes in recent times-

Contemporary trends

① Rise of nuclear households in rural areas as well.

② Joint families can also be seen in urban areas increasingly.

③ The patriarchal structure of the family is also undergoing change.

④ Rising old age homes as old age people increasingly do not live with their children.

Reasons for the change:

① Spread of urban way of life to the rural

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

areas

(2) Rising family disputes in rural areas over property due to limited availability of land

(3) High cost of living in urban areas forces families to live together and share cost.

(4) Increasing individualism that forces oldage parents live in social care homes.

(5) Increasing educational level of women and their financial independence helping them in asserting their rights

(6) Joint families as often parents come live with their working children to care for their grandchildren.

Challenges in social security protection:

(1) Absence of old age homes and social security infrastructure

(2) Low penetration of insurance and pension schemes that forces people to depend on inadequate savings leading to financial dependence.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(measures that can be taken)

① Development of old age homes and increasing public expenditure on them.

② Passing the labour code of social security.

③ Extending insurance & pension facilities to the workers in the unorganised sector.

(5) way forward

The steps taken by the government such as the PM Vayoshree Samman yojna, PM Vaya Vandana Yojna, PM Mandhan Yojna are steps in the right direction and should be implemented in letter and spirit.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Differentiate between eustatic and isostatic type of sea-level changes. Also, discuss the resultant landforms which are likely to be formed as a result of sea-level fluctuations. **(250 words) 15**

सुस्थितिक और समस्थितिक प्रकार के सागर तल परिवर्तनों के मध्य अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, सागर-तल के उतार-चढ़ाव के परिणामस्वरूप निर्मित होने वाली संभावित परिणामी भू-आकृतियों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Sea level changes refers to the rise or fall of the sea level.

Eustatic changes

① It is a result of the rise or fall of the water level in the seas. It can be result of -

a) Ice ages and continental confinement of water

b) Thermal expansion of the seas due to global warming

c) melting of polar ice caps

Isostatic change in sea level

① Isostatic changes in sea level are a result of the isostatic adjustment of the Earth's lithospheric plates where loading or unloading of the sea floor resulting in changes in sea level

It can be due to -

① Rise or subsidence of the land due to isostatic changes.

eg. the unloading of the polar ice shelves resulting in the rise of scandinavian Highlands.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

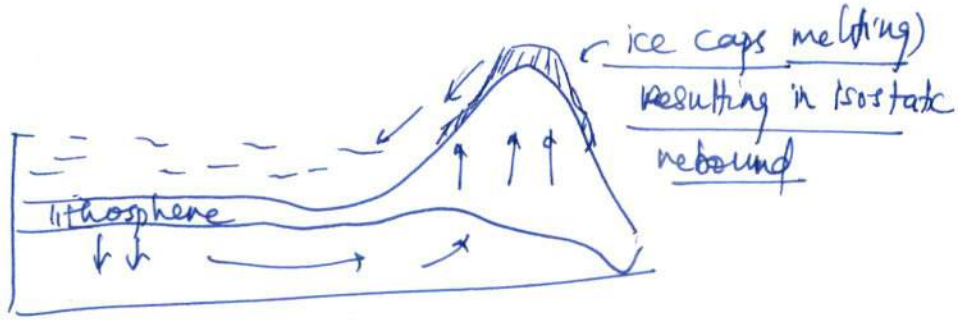


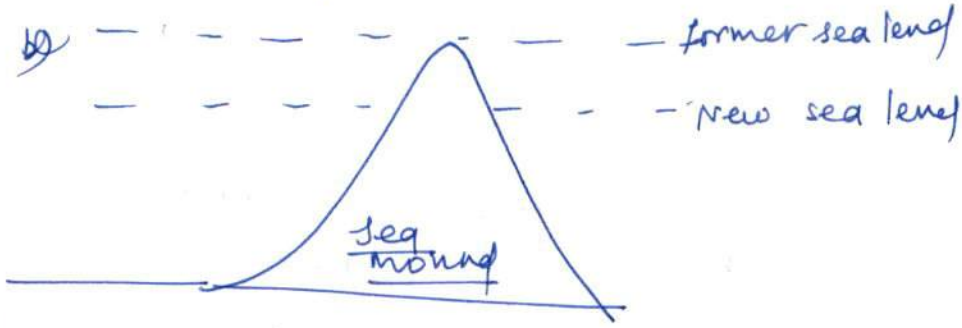
fig. Isostatic adjustments

The landforms that can be formed due to sea level fluctuations –

① positive changes that is fall in sea level

a) exposure of sea mounds

b)

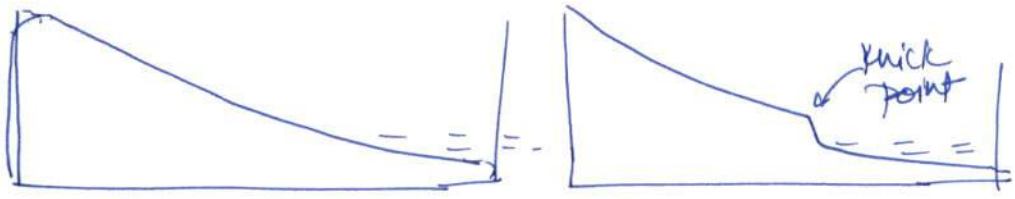


② fall in sea level results in increase in erosive capacity of the rivers. resulting in river rejuvenation

Associated land forms

b) knick points

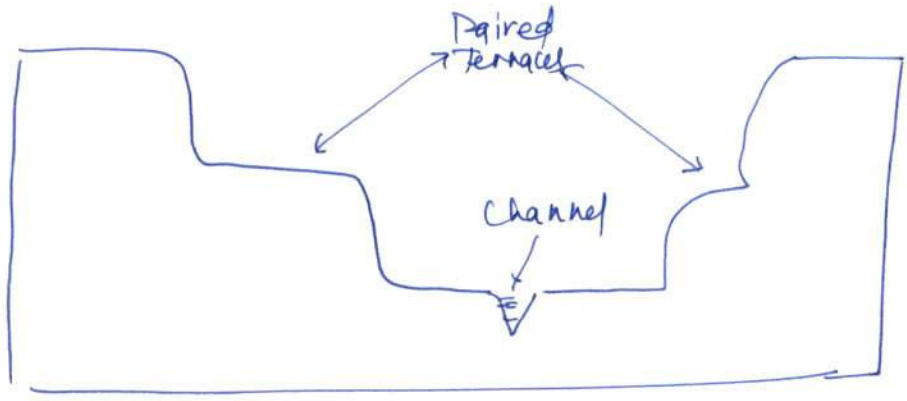
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)



former longitudnal profile of the river

New longitudnal profile

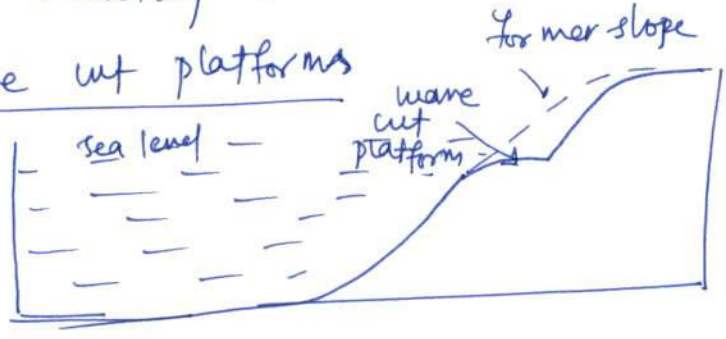
(c) paired terraces and valley in valley topography



(d) Rise in sea level

a) Coastal erosion due to increased wave action resulting in

a) wave cut platforms



Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. What are the forces that drive the movement of lithospheric plates? In this context, identify the different types of plate boundaries based on their nature of interaction with suitable examples of the characteristic features formed along them. **(250 words) 15**

स्थलमंडलीय प्लेटों को संचलित करने वाले बल कौन-से हैं? इस संदर्भ में, उनके किनारे निर्मित अभिलाक्षणिक विशेषताओं के उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ उनकी अंतरक्रिया की प्रकृति पर आधारित विभिन्न प्रकार की प्लेट सीमाओं की पहचान कीजिए।

According to the plate tectonics, the Earth's lithosphere is divided into 7 major and some minor plates.

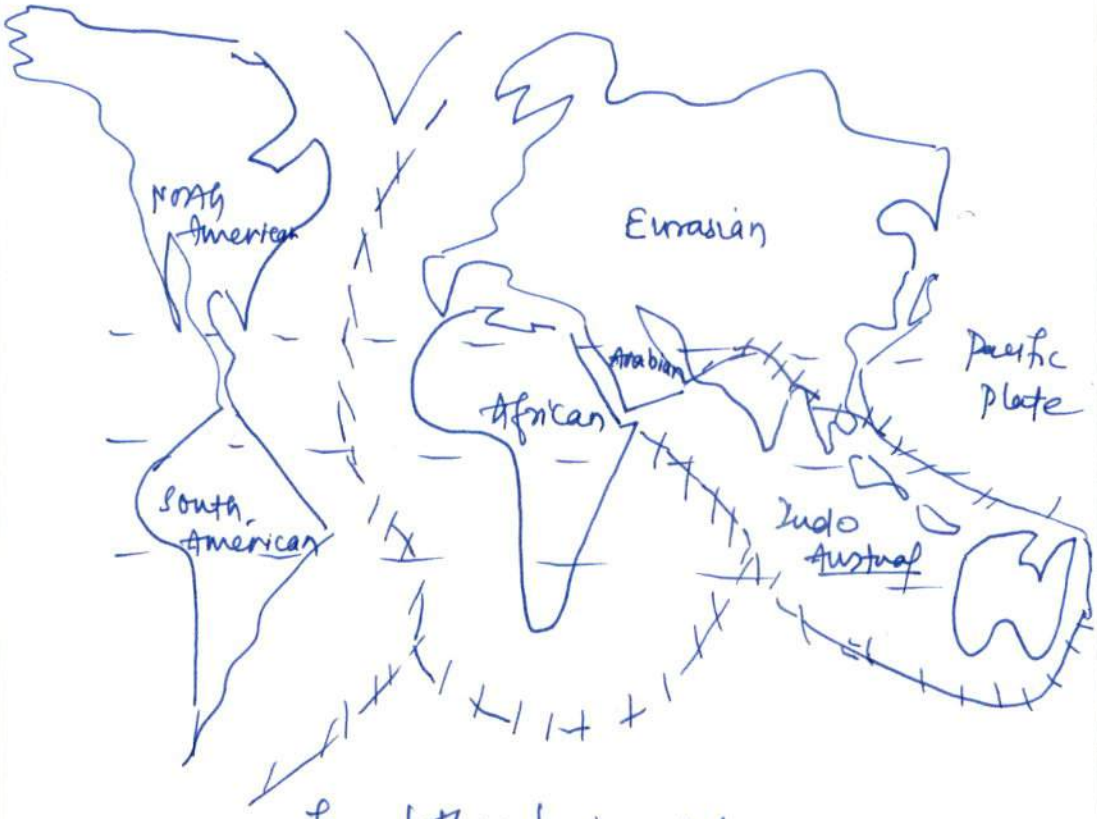


fig. lithospheric plates.

the lithospheric plates float over the Asthenosphere

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

resulting in various geophysical phenomenon on the earth surface

Forces Driving the plates:

According to plate tectonics theory, the driving forces behind plate motion are the Arthur Homes convection cells in the earth's mantle that results from the motion of molten mantle parts.

It is assisted by -

① The slab pull force as the ~~stat~~ oceanic slab subduct under the ocean.

② The ridge push force along the mid oceanic ridges.

Different types of plate boundary interactions are

① Convergent boundary interaction when the the plate moves against each other in opposite direction. It can be -

	Associated feature
ⓐ Ocean - Ocean convergence	→ Trenches
ⓑ Ocean - continent convergence	→ Islan Arch
ⓒ Continent convergence	→ Fold mountains

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

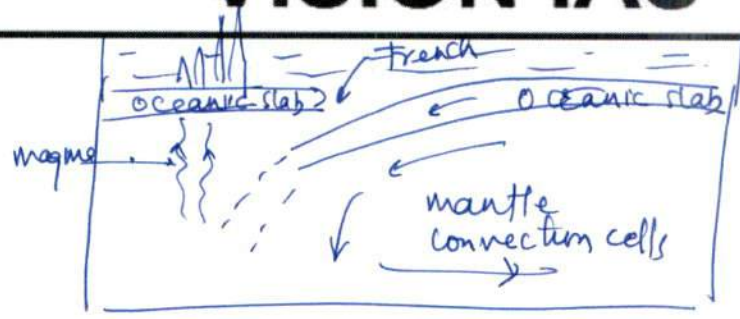


fig. convergent boundary interaction

(2) Divergent boundary

when the plates move in opposite direction to each other

It results in sea floor spreading process forming the mid oceanic ridges.

eg. the mid Atlantic ridge

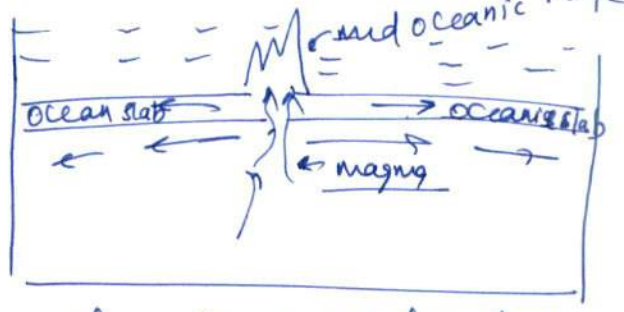


fig - Divergent boundary

(3) Transform boundary

when the plates slide past each other

eg faults → eg. San Andreas fault on west coast of America.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Highlight the factors responsible for location of automobile industries in India. Also, examine the challenges in the wake of transformations taking place in the automotive industry. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में ऑटोमोबाइल उद्योगों की अवस्थिति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, ऑटोमोटिव उद्योग में हो रहे परिवर्तनों के आलोक में चुनौतियों का भी परीक्षण कीजिए।

Automobile sector is one of the largest manufacturing industry in India contributing around 12% of the manufacturing GDP.

factors responsible for location

① Near the source of raw material i.e. iron and steel industry
eg. Jamshedpur

② Near ~~exp~~ ports as a number of them are export based
eg. Chennai

③ Near the market centres as India itself is a large market
eg. Pune (Chakan)

④ Availability of skilled manpower
eg. Pithampur, Indore

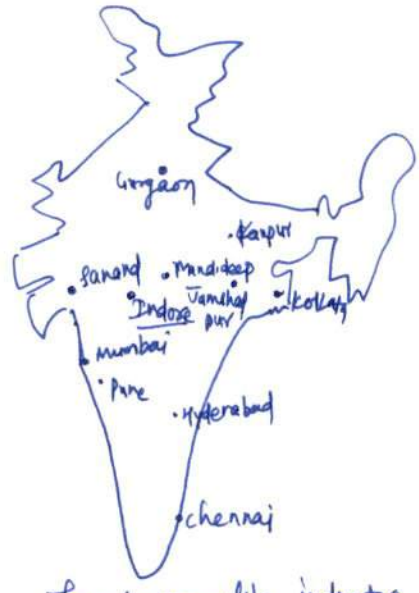


fig. Automobile industry in India

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Transportation network and availability of infrastructure

(6) Government policy and support

eg. Sonand

Transformations taking place in automotive industry -

(1) Move towards cleaner vehicles due to climate change commitments.

eg. the shift from BS IV to BS VI directly.

(2) Shift towards electric vehicles

Challenges:

(1) Technology upgradation to make BS VI compliant engines

(2) Rise in the cost of the vehicle due to this.

(3) fall in global demand of the automobile sector.

(4) High rates of taxation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Securing battery technologies and source of lithium ion batteries.

(6) Reducing dependence on foreign imports for batteries.

(7) falling economic growth and consumer demand.

The structural transformation in the automobile sector has resulted in a slowdown however, the efforts need to be sustained for a futuristic growth.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Identify the major Uranium reserves in the world and the countries from where India sources it. What measures are required to ensure supply security of fuel for nuclear plants in the country? **(250 words) 15**

विश्व के प्रमुख यूरेनियम भंडारों और उन देशों की पहचान कीजिए जहाँ से भारत इसका आयात करता है। देश में परमाणु संयंत्रों के लिए ईंधन आपूर्ति की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए किन उपायों की आवश्यकता है?

Uranium forms the major fuel for our nuclear power plants operating in the country.

Key Nuclear Power Plants in India

Major uranium reserves in the world are located in –

1. Canada
2. Kazakhstan
3. Australia
4. Uzbekistan
5. United states of America

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

countries from where India sources uranium

1. Canada
2. Kazakstan
3. USA
4. Australia
5. Uzbekistan

measures that can be taken to ensure security of fuel supply of uranium

1. Taking steps to become part of the Nuclear suppliers group (NSG)
2. securing long term Nuclear supply agreement,
3. Developing fast breeder reactor in collaboration with Russia, USA
4. Exploiting the monazite sand to extract thorium, which can be used in the 3rd stage of one nuclear program.
5. Expediting the move to 2nd and 3rd stage of nuclear program to reduce foreign dependence for nuclear fuel.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(6) Exploration and mining uranium resources in India.

(7) Expediting the setting up of the nuclear power plants by Westing house, the USA firm under Indo-US nuclear agreement.